DEMAND TO SURRENDER REFUSED .

Numerous small bodies of Uhlans are reported at Marche, Ternelle and Nandrin, in Luxemburg and in North Limburg Province, in Belgium. At Huy a squad of Belgium's civic guards engaged five Uhlans who tried to destroy the bridge. Two Germans were killed, one was wounded and one captured.

The German parlementaire again presented a demand for the surrender of Liege, but met with a firm refusal. The citizens of Liege are armed and eager to help defend their homes.

Liege, Aug. 6.-The Governor has issued a proclamation to the population the text of which is as follows:

"Great Germany has invaded Belgium after an ultimatum which was an outrage. Belgium has proudly taken up the gauntlet and the army will do its duty."

Four thousand German residents have been expelled

A renewal of the German attack on the city was expected to-day. The roar of artillery was incessant since before midnight all around Liege. German shells wrecked and set fire to many houses in the suburb of Bressoux.

Paris, Aug. 6.-Official announcement is made that the battle continues to rage around Liege, Belgium. The German shell fire has reduced two of the Liege forts, but the Belgians continue to resist with untiring energy.

The Germans were able to use their light siege guns against the forts, which are thirty years old. Two of them were silenced and the German columns broke through. The other forts are holding out. The Belgians are making a determined resistance before the city.

According to the latest dispatches, it seemed certain that the fortifications could not stop the German army, and the only question was whether its advance could be delayed. The fortifications already had held it for thirty-six hours, and the fierce struggle the Germans had, and would still have, it was believed, would compel them to pause and

If the German army succeeds in carrying Liege it would find itself confronted by an entrenched camp at Namur, at which the Belgians are preparing to make a stand as fierce as that at Liege.

FRENCH ARMY CROSSES LINE
IN RUSH TO AID BELGIANS

It to Caste to The Tributed.

Form, Age, 6—French troops of the commence of the factor of Lings, 1ft, indeed, they have a more it asked to the commence of t The Belgian army was brilliantly fulfilling its task of

and they suffered severe losses in dead and wounded.

A night attack on the Belgian positions was awaited with great assurance by the Belgian troops who had been strongly reinforced.

It was thought here to-day that the Germans would have to begin a regular sleek of Liege, and it was pointed out that their howitzers were too small to be efficacious against the heavy artillery of the Belgian forts.

Military authorities were of opinion that if the Belgians could hold out at Liege one of the decisive battles of the war might be fought there soon.

The German infantry attempted yesterday to carry by assault Fort Parchon, to the northeast of Liege. The attacking infantry crept up under the cover of a heavy artillery fire, but the Belgian defenders reserved their fire

possession extensive military notes were constructed, six on the right and plans of great value. They are to bank and six on the left side of the e shot.
The anti-German feeling throughout river.
All of the forts have been kept fair-

Germans back and pursuing them up to their original positions.

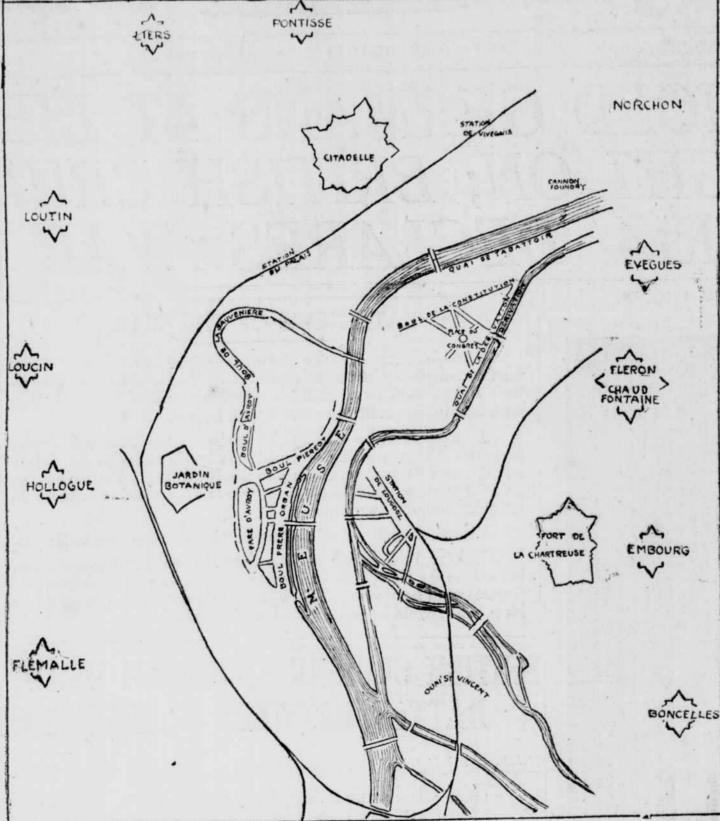
Not an inch of ground was gained by the Germans during the fighting, and they suffered severe losses in dead charged with earnessed to-day in

LIEGE HUGE OBSTACLE IN GERMANY'S PATH TO FRANCE

Strategic points in the importance of Liege, the Belgian city before which the German advance is reported to have been checked, and where, according to European dispatches, the first great battle in force of the war is being fought, are numerous. Principally it is the most strongly fortified obstacle to the supposed plan of the Ger-

AND FORTS GERMANS ARE ATTACKING. LIEGE

YORK TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.



is that of firearms. More than 20,000 persons in and around the city are employed in the manufacture of guns, ranging from small arms to the sargest of modern weapons. There is a

"A number of wounded Germans fled to Dutch territory, and this gave rise to the belief that the enemy had been completely routed. They suffered, however, considerable losses, which are estimated at 8,000. Our losses were relatively smail.

"At 4 o'clock in the morning the German 10th Army Corps attacked the Chaudfontsine and Boncelles forts from the southeast, while its artillery bombarded the fort at Flemalle, on the opposite bank of the River Meuse, five miles southwest of Liège. The Belgians captured seven guns and several prisoners.

Refuse to Surrender.

"Propsals for the surrender of Liège have been again firmly refused."

The battle was fought slong a wide front and partially in the open fields. The Belgian troops carried out several furious counter attacks, throwing the Germans back and pursuing them up to their oxiginual positions.

and of the forus have been says unity well up to date. The heavy guns, in their concrete casements, are raised and lowered automatically. The names of the forts on the right bank of the river are Barchon, Evegnes, Fleron, Chaudfontaine, Embourg and Bon-Celles. The average distance between the forts in four miles, but Fleron and Celles. The average distance between the forts is four miles, but Fleron and Chaudfontaine are separated by little more than a mile in a direct line, as they defend the main line of the rail-

way from Germany.

The six forts on the left bank, also

REAL GERMAN NEWS SCARCE

It is to be borne in mind that all the news and reports that have been received respecting both land and sea operations thus far have come through French and British sources. or sources in control of or in sympathy with them. Germany's version of what has exactly transpired has not yet been received, and therefore the story has only half been told. In existing circumstances of communication it will be long before the German side can be recounted to the outside world.

The Congress of Vienna in 1815 decreed that Liège, with the other provinces of the Southern Netherlands, should form part of the new kingdom of the Netherlands under the rule of William I, of the House of Orange. The city of Liège took an active part in the Belgian revolt of 1830, and since that date the ancient principality has been incorporated in the kingdom of Belgium.

The principal point of interest to the tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the Tourists in Liège has been the great to the British Admiralty announces to day that the steamers Iceland and Eider, from Bremerhaven, report the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Will-North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Millond Rich Russer Liner House of Court German Lloyd liner Kaiser Millond Rich Russer Liner House Russer Liner

tourists in Liège has been the great cathedral, or Church of St. Paul, founded in the tenth century and re-built in the thirteenth century. The university, founded in 1817, is one of the largest in the country and enjoys a high reputation for education in the sciences of mining and manufacturing. Madrid (via Paris), Aug. 6, 11 p. m.— According to official advices more than fifty German steamers have been cap-tured by the British squadron to date.

sciences of mining and manufacturing. There are many beautiful gardens, and the rivers are spanned by splendid bridges, but the larger portion of the city has a crowded aspect of narrow, crooked streets. The railway lines through Liege are the direct route from Cologne to Paris and the line from Luxemburg to Brussels, the possession of either of which would be a valuable prize to the German army. There are many beautiful gardens, tured by the British squadron to date. RUSSIAN SHIP CAPTURED is provided. German Squadron Seizes Vessel of Volunteer Fleet. Tokio, Aug. 7.—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet. Tokio, Aug. 7.—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet. Tokio, Aug. 7.—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet. Tokio, Aug. 7.—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet. Tokio, Aug. 7.—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet.

knows as the scene of the downfall of A steamer which arrived at Shimon-Napoleon at the hands of the allies on cock! to-day reports having been osck: to-day reports having been chased by a German torpedo boat destroyer. The captain said that when he hoisted his colors the German war vessel disappeared.

which tried to break through the German war frontier guard was repulsed to day near Soldau, in East Prussia.

Another Russian cavalry division also suffered losses and is retiring in the vicinity of Neidenburg. June 18, 1815, is not on a direct line from Liège, but lies some sixty miles from it in an air line, south of Brus-

THE KAISER TO HIS FORCES

Berlin, via London, Aug. 6, 8:30 p. m .- The Emperor has issued an order to the German army and navy, in which he says:

"After forty-three years of peace I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in fatherland and home against the reckless assault of enemies on all "That means hard fighting. I am

onfident that the ancient warlike spirit still lives in the German people-that powerful, warlike spirit which attacks the enemy wherever it finds him, regardless of cost, and which in the past has been the dread and terror of our enemies.

"I have confidence in you, German soldiers-in each and all of

"Tribuna" publishes a report to-day will mean practically the end of our sic. A large number of Unionist Prot that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which were reported to have Breslau, which were reported to have Tien-Tsin says that both the Russian cruiser Askold and the German cruiser Emden have been sunk after an engagement off Wei-Hai-Wei, China.

Diesiau, which were reported to have been captured by the French, have arrived at San Salvatore, near Messina, Sicily.

One of the German officers in an in-

One of the German omcers in an in-terview said that while the Breslau was shelling the French naval station at Bona, Algeria, sinking ships in the har-bor and destroying the castle and some houses, the Goeben bombarded Phi-lippeville, further along the coast.

BRITAIN CALLS FOR 100,000 MORE MEN

Parliament Gives Kitchener \$500,000,000 More, Increases Army.

KING'S SECOND SON IN FIGHTING FLEET

Winston Churchill and Admiral Lord C. Beresford Call Off Long Standing Feud.

passage of a war budget for \$500,in the House of Commons today without a dissenting voice and the granting of an army increase of 500,-000 men, in accordance with the plans of Lord Kitchener, the new Minister of War, show that Great Britain has put her hands to the plough.

blg part in a great European upheaval at no very distant date."

The German Ambassador, Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, with the princess and his suite, closely guarded by police, left London to-day by special train for Harwich en route to Berlin. More than a hundred persons were in the party.

As they were leaving the embassy the prince and princess stood on the steps of the great house and saw that all the embassy staff, together with a number of privileged Germans who had been given special permission to accompany them, were safely on board seven waiting omnibuses. The prince and princess were the last to quit the embassy building.

Prince Lichnowsky, who is known to have feit deep chagrin at the turn of events, looked a broken man as he stood for a last few moments on the doorstep and gave a final look around. Half an hour before her departure Princess Lichnowsky, bareheaded and unaccompanied except by her favorite dog, went for a stroll in the neighborhood of St. James's Park.

When the German Ambassador and his suite arrived at Harwich in the afternoon a contingent of the Riffe Brigade received them and presentes arms. The ambassador in reply to the hoor raised his hat.

A young German in the crowd shouted: "God save Germany!" There was no disturbance.

Before leaving Prince Lichnowsky addressed a telegram to the British government expressing his thanks for the "great courtesy shown to us during our journey."

Page Looks After Germans. A call to arms issued by the War Office to-night says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately and that "Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to by all who have the safety of our empire at heart." The term of service for the new men is to be three years or until the war is ended. The age of enlistment will be between nineteen and thirty.

The naval estimates provide for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

Struggle To Be a Long One.

There are no illusions in England that the war is likely to be a swift and decisive one. The people are steeled for a long and exhaustive struggle.

The Admiralty notified the public to-night that the first news from the navy might not be good news.

Swift upon the heels of the infor-Office to-night says an addition of

our journey.'

steeled for a long and exhaustive struggle.

The Admiralty notified the public to-night that the first news from the navy might not be good news.

Swift upon the heels of the information came the tidings that the cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine, with a loss of an officer and 130 men—Great Britain's first sacrifice to the war.

It is considered that British ships in the North Sea are running greater risks during the first days of the war than the German ships. The royal family shares with the homes of its many subjects the suspense of waiting for news of the fact of the different units of the fleet. Prince Albert, the second son of the King, who is aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many midshipmen afloat sharing the perils of the consulate general registered their names and addresses and stamped the many midshipmen afloat sharing the perils of the Germans were very peaceable and the police on duty were able to keep them easily in line. The clerks of the consulate general registered their military books to protect them against being classed as deserters in case they were unable to return to "rmany."

"We Go Because We Must." It is considered that British ships in the North Sea are running greater risks during the first days of the war than the German ships. The royal family shares with the homes of its many sub-jects the suspense of waiting for news of the fate of the different units of the fleet. Prince Albert, the second son of the King, who is aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many mid-shipmen afloat sharing the perils of their elders.

Admiralty Feud at an End.

There was a dramatic incident in the House of Commons to-day, when the feud between Lord Charles Beresford and Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was buried. Admiral Beresford shook hands with the First Lord and said, "Well done."

The torpedo boat destroyer Lance, which sent the Hamburg-American Line steamer Koenigin Luise to the bottom with four shots, only came out of the shipyards last Staurday, hardly

of the shipyards last Staurday, hardly dry.

Londoners had the first real touch of war brought home to them to-night when hundreds of commuters who were taking their trains at the Victoria station were surprised to see eighty-five German prisoners guarded by a file of the West Kent regiment, with fixed bayonets. The Germans were naval reservists who had been taken from their ships and made prisoners of war.

A goodly number of naval reservists and also some German army reservists who were attempting to proceed to Germany, were gathered in by the authorities to-day.

Some persons in the crowd in the station thinking the Germans were spies, began to hiss hem. The demonstration was quickly silenced by cries of "Shame!" The Germans seemed wholly reconciled to their fate and on the best of terms with their captors.

Several more persons supposed to be spies were arrested to-day in different parts of England.

Several more persons supposed to be spies were arrested to-day in different parts of England.

Advices have been received that Sir William Edward Goschen, British Ambassador at Berlin, and his staff have

mar. soldiers—in each and all of you. An ardent, indomitable will for victory is living in each and all of you. I know, if needed, each and all of you would die like eroes.

"Remember our great and glorious past and that you are Germans. God bless you.

"WILLIAM."

"WILLIAM."

"WILLIAM."

GERMAN CRUISERS ESCAPE

Goeben and Breslau Reported Safe Near Messina, Sicily.

Rome, Aug. 6 (via London).—The "Tribuna" publishes a report to-day in for a weak limbar of ourselves, yet believe that this war will mean practically the end of our selves, yet believe that this war will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of will mean practically the end of our selves agond account of the propers agond account

"We Go Because We Must!"

"We Go Because We Must."

There was no feeling against the English among the crowd of men returning to their fatherland as a patrictic duty. Their usual answer to the question as to why they were going was, "We must."

The police to-day visited the London branch of the Deutsche Bank and removed all the gold from the vaults.

Premier Asquith told the House that the White Paper issued by the government showed how strenuous and unremitting had been the efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to secure for Europe an honorable and lasting peace.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector General of the Overses Forces, will

THE LONG EXPECTED EUROPEAN WAR

FOR THE STORY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES READ THE BALKANS

"This book is invaluable to every one who wants to know what is ng on in 'Wildest Europe.' "-Kansas City Star. Price, net, \$1.50, postpaid. Sold at all the better book shops.

THE ABINGDON PRESS

NEW YORK: 130 FIFTH AVE. CINCINNATI: 220 WEST FOURTH ST.
BOSTON: 581 Boylston St. PITTSEURUH: 105 Fifth Ave. DETROIT: 21 Adams Ave. Lad.
CHICAUO: 1018-24 Wabash Ave. KANSAS CITY: 1121 McGee St. SAN FRANCISCO: 5-7 CHr Bail Av.

THE TRIBUNE'S Comprehensive Atlas of the World and European War Map

COUPON.

August 7, 1914.

This coupon and NINETY-EIGHT CENTS will entitle the bearer to one copy of the Comprehensive Atlas of the World and a European War Map, in colors, when presented at

THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, 154 Massau St. ATTA

12 cents additional is required if sent by mail

